Appendix II

FEMA's Potential Fire Hazard Severity Forms

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has developed a number of guides and procedures to assist communities, counties, and states with assessing risk for a variety of natural hazards, including wildfire. One approach that FEMA recommends is to assess communities using a variety of standardized evaluation criteria. The forms on the following pages detail the assessments completed for a variety of communities within Adams County using these standardized forms and their criteria.

The first evaluation completed for these communities is the **Fire Hazard Severity** determination. This form uses a variety of criteria in order to make a categorical ranking for each community. The Fire Hazard Severity Table (below) determines fire hazard severity based on the standard FEMA uses to compare (for example) Adams County, Idaho, with another county in Idaho, or any other state. Communities may have more than one classification depending on the degrees of the slope and fuel models. For example, if someone were to observe an average of five critical fire weather days per year in a given area, observe heavy fuel, and less than 40° slopes, then that community is in a high fire hazard area. If the average number of days of critical fire weather per year increases above eight, that community would be in an extreme fire hazard area. The table is subjective, but allows comparisons between communities.

Fire Hazard Severity

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			> 8 Days/Year		
	Slope (%)			Slope (%)			Slope (%)		
	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

M = Moderate hazard H = High hazard E = Extreme hazard

(from FEMA's "Understanding Your Risks; identifying hazards and estimating losses", August 2001, FEMA 386-2) State and local mitigation planning how-to-guide.)

Critical Fire Weather Frequency (CFWF) is not recorded by agencies operating in the state of Idaho. Red Flag Warnings posted by the US Forest Service and other agencies is roughly analogous to the CFWF but not identical. Daily readings from weather service stations was accessed to determine a county wide ranking of 2 to 7 days per year average. In any given year, the actual number of days observed may be more or less.

Slope was determined from an interactive GIS layer by creating a polygon around a community representing the area that most likely encompasses the immediate threat area to the community from a wildfire. The average slope for that polygon was calculated along with statistics on this

average. Using recommendations from FEMA publications, the steepest 75% of the region was used to represent the slope impact on wildfires. For this reason, the category for slope will generally appear to be steeper than observations on the ground might otherwise indicate.

Fuel classification was determined from the Fire Prone Landscapes assessment described in the Plan. This assessment created data ranked from 0 (low) to 100 (high). As was done with the slope calculation, fire prone landscapes scores were averaged for the impact area and statistics were determined for the amount of variation. The highest 95% of values were used to calculate the impact of fuels on wildland fires around communities. Resulting values were divided by 10 to create a scale from 1 to 10 for this analysis. These values (0-10) were used in combination with the ground cover (rangeland or forestland) to assign light, medium, and high categories. Light fuels were assigned to rangeland areas regardless of the Fire Prone Landscape rating. Medium fuels were forestland cover types with a Fire Prone Landscapes ranking from 0 to 5, with Heavy fuels assigned to forestlands with a score of 6 and higher.

A final classification was selected based on this information with the lowest category on the form Moderate, then to High and finally Extreme. The FEMA forms do not have a category for Low. This score was then reported on the header of the Wildfire Hazard Rating Form.

The **Wildfire Hazard Rating Form** differs from the **Fire Hazard Severity** form in that the latter describes the environmental factors potentially affecting a community or subdivision, while the former describes actual factors leading to the ability of residents and emergency service personnel to respond to the event of a wildfire. The Wildfire Hazard Rating Form is competed using subjective observations of a community. These ratings will change over time and should be updated as needed to better reflect changes in each community.

Council

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Council**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	>61%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	8
Average	44.79
Max	93
STD	13.13
Upper 95% CI	57.92
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	55.3
Max	432.2
STD	54.3
Upper 75% CI	145.9
Category	>61%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Adams County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Council **Date:** 1-Aug-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Number of Structures:** 700

WUI Condition: Occluded Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity:** Moderate Hazard

Comments: Council is surrounded by rangeland fuels and located in a meadow type of a valley floor. Forestland fuels are present to the east of the community, but the occurrence of rangeland fires is not uncommon. While today the condition is good, efforts should be aimed at maintaining this set of conditions. **Evaluator:** *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	
20 feet or less 3	3
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	
Signs with names present 2	2
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	1
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	1
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	
Total Score For Community	37

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Cuprum

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Cuprum**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	>61%		
FPL Score:	8	**Cat:**	Heavy Fuel
Landcover:	Forestland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	17
Average	65.73
Max	92
STD	12.94
Upper 95% CI	78.67
Score	8

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	133.3
Max	457.9
STD	56.9
Upper 75% CI	228.4
Category	>61%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **E** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Adams County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Cuprum **Date:** 1-Aug-03

Landcover: Forestland **Number of Structures:** 25

WUI Condition: Rural Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: High Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Extreme Hazard**

Comments: Community needs defensible space with emphasis on ingress and egress improvements. Some improvement in building materials, especially for decks and siding would improve community survivability. Structures are in need of defensible space management.

Evaluator: *Erixson*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	2
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	
20 feet or less 3	3
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	3
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	5
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	8
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	5

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	10
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	5
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	
Combustible siding and deck 10	10
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	10
Total Score For Community	75

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Indian Valley

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Indian Valley**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	>61%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	8
Average	44.14
Max	72
STD	13.87
Upper 95% CI	58.01
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	26.0
Max	270.0
STD	26.0
Upper 75% CI	69.4
Category	>61%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Adams County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Indian Valley **Date:** 1-Aug-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Number of Structures:** 180

WUI Condition: Rural Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity:** Moderate Hazard

Comments: This farming and ranching community is in a large valley bottom surrounded by hazardous fuels that are mitigated by livestock and farming. In addition, the reservoir is available as a water supply when needed. Home defensible space is needed, as is some rangeland fuels mitigation.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	3
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	1
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	3
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	4
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	5
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	
Total Score For Community	40

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Meadow Creek Subdivision

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Meadow Creek Subdivision**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	>61%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Heavy Fuel
Landcover:	Forestland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	11
Average	36.42
Max	83
STD	11.05
Upper 95% CI	58.1
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	25.9
Max	270.9
STD	26.0
Upper 75% CI	69.4
Category	>61%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **E** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Adams County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Meadow Creek Subdivision **Date:** 1-Aug-03

Landcover: Forestland **Number of Structures:** 180

WUI Condition: Intermix Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Extreme Hazard**

Comments: The community has received wildfire mitigation treatments over the past few years which has resulted in reduced risk factors for the homes found here. It will be important to maintain these treatments in the future. Home building materials are a source of risk which can be converted (roofing and siding materials).

Evaluator: *Schlosser & Belnap*

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	
Road grade 5% or more 3	3
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	5
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

	Points
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	1
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	4
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

	Points
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	5
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

	Points
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	1
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

	Points
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

	Points
All underground utilities 1	1
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

	Points
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community 40

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Highlands above Meadow Creek, Little Salmon Estates, Granite View Estates

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Various Subdivisions**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	>61%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Heavy Fuel
Landcover:	Forestland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	11
Average	36.42
Max	83
STD	11.05
Upper 95% CI	58.1
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	25.9
Max	270.9
STD	26.0
Upper 75% CI	69.4
Category	>61%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **E** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Adams County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Highlands above Meadow Creek, Little Salmon Estates, Granite View Estates **Date:** 1-Aug-03

Landcover: Forestland **Number of Structures:** 175

WUI Condition: Intermix Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Extreme Hazard**

Comments: Community needs perimeter defensible space to improve conditions and reduce risk. Structure hazards are highest and can be corrected with changing roofing, siding, and deck materials to non-flammable materials. Interface from BOISE CASCADE lands is good.

Evaluator: *Schlosser & Belnap*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	2
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	
20 feet or less 3	3
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	
Road grade 5% or more 3	3
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	3
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	
Signs with names present 2	2
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	5

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	4
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	5
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	
Total Score For Community	51

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Meadows

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Meadows**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	>61%		
FPL Score:	5	**Cat:**	Medium Fuel
Landcover:	Forestland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	36.72
Average	86
Max	9.97
STD	46.69
Upper 95% CI	4.7
Score	5

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	61.7
Max	517.3
STD	54.9
Upper 75% CI	153.5
Category	>61%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **H** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Adams County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Meadows **Date:** 1-Aug-03

Landcover: Forestland **Number of Structures:** 230

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity:** High Hazard

Comments: This community is defensible against wildfire. Livestock grazing, ranching, and farming all contribute to controlled wildland fuels. Access is excellent and rural fire protection is closeby. Structures along the edges should improve structure factors.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	2
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	3
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	
Signs with names present 2	2
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	5
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	5

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	4
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	5
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	
Total Score For Community	46

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Mesa

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Mesa**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	>61%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	8
Average	53.15
Max	72
STD	7.97
Upper 95% CI	61.12
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	47.6
Max	483.2
STD	37.7
Upper 75% CI	110.4
Category	>61%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Adams County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Mesa **Date:** 1-Aug-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Number of Structures:** 50

WUI Condition: Rural Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity:** Moderate Hazard

Comments: This rangeland and farming community is located where rangeland fuels and conditions lead to a high chance of rangefires. Farming and ranching help to ameloriate the problem but all home owners should maintain a green buffer around structures and access of 120' or more, or mitigation fuels buildup.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	
Road grade 5% or more 3	3
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	3
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	1
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	
Signs with names present 2	2
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	3
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	4
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	5
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community **43**

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

New Meadows

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**New Meadows**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	>61%		
FPL Score:	4	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	33.03
Average	83
Max	10.15
STD	43.18
Upper 95% CI	4.3
Score	4

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	33.5
Max	289.2
STD	35.3
Upper 75% CI	92.4
Category	>61%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Adams County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: New Meadows **Date:** 1-Aug-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Number of Structures:** 325

WUI Condition: Interface Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: This community has excellent rural and wildland fire protection, ingress and egress are exceptional, and vegetation has been controlled with domestic livestock ranching and farming. Forestland fuels exist around perimeter. Maintain WUI protection after implementation and new construction in this area.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	1
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	1
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	3
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	4
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	3
≤ 30% of site 5	

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	1
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5

H. Fire Protection Services

Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community 31

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Round Valley Community

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Round Valley Community**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	>61%		
FPL Score:	4	**Cat:**	Medium Fuel
Landcover:	Forestland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	9
Average	35.15
Max	91
STD	5.27
Upper 95% CI	40.4
Score	4

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	72.0
Max	395.3
STD	54.9
Upper 75% CI	163.6
Category	>61%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **H** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Adams County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Round Valley Community **Date:** 1-Aug-03

Landcover: Forestland **#of Structures:** 30

WUI Condition: Rural Condition

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: High Hazard**

Comments: Community is in low risk valley floor, but surrounded by forestland fuels and steep slopes. Access into and out of the area is very good, with highway 95 nearby. Risks include forestland vegetation in high risk categories down the Little Salmon River and along adjoining hillsides.

Evaluator: *Schlosser*

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	5
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	3
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	3
≤ 1 acre 5	
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating 1 - 10 scale 1-10	4
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	3
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	10
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	3
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	5
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	
All above ground 5	5
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	5

Total Score For Community **54**

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.